FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 242 *17 December 1985*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Activities of C. America Peace Marchers Reported A 1
Attacked by MCRL [San Jose] A 1
To Be Welcomed by Nicaragua [Managua] A 1
CIA Conspiracy Against March [Managua] A 2
Mexico's Silva Herzog on Debt, Baker Plan [TELAM] A 3
Cartagena Group Emphasizes Debt as Political Issue [AFP] A 3
Argentina Seeks Emergency Plan A 4
[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]

ARGENTINA

Alfonsin Meets Commanders To Discuss Budget B 1
Defense Ministry Approves Army Personnel Changes B 1
[CLARIN 11 Dec]
Vice President Martinez Returns From U.S. Visit B 2
Alfonsin Receives Peace Prize, Makes Comments B 2

BOLIVIA

Gisbert on IMF, Letter of Intent, Inflation C 1
Senate Approves Armed Forces Promotions C 1
Details of Terrorist Activities Disclosed C 2

CHILE

Pinochet Promises 'Strong Hand' If Needed E 1
Garcia Holds 'Working Meetings' With Opposition E 1

COLOMBIA

Minister Defends Palace of Justice Operation F 1
EL SIGLO Reports Casualty Toll Since Truce Signing F 2
[11 Dec]
Congress Establishes Voluntary Military Service F 3
[EL TIEMPO 11 Dec]

ECUADOR

Energy Official on OPEC Meeting, Prospects G 1

PERU

Garcia Outlines Economic Prospects for 1986 J 1
Terrorists Reportedly Receive Training in Libya J 1
Terrorists Kill Radio Station Owner, Others J 2
300 Marxists To Be Released From Prison J 2

MEXICO

Director Says Pemex To Maintain Policy M 1
[EXCELSIOR 12 Dec]
$55-Million Loan Agreement Signed With Japan M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Further on Duarte Meeting With Guatemala's Cerezo P 1
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 16 Dec]
Venceremos on Opposition to 'March for Peace' P 1
Rebel Radio on Inter-American Human Rights Report P 3
[Venceremos]
National Guard Director on Creation of Posts P 4
[EL MUNDO 11 Dec]

GUATEMALA

New Government Appoints Cabinet Before Takeover P 4
Secret Anticommunist Army Issues New Threats P 6
[EL GRAFICO 16 Dec]
Cerezo Comments on Regional Tour, Contadora P 6

HONDURAS

Suazo Cordova Unaware of Poindexter Visit P 7
Guatemala's Cerezo Meets With Suazo Cordova P 8
Meets Azcona del Hoyo P 9

NICARAGUA

Ortega 'Pleased' Over Visit by Guatemala's Cerezo P 10
Carlos Nunez Interviewed by Mexican Paper P 11
[Mexico City EL DIA]
Part I [5 Dec] P 11
Part II [6 Dec] P 13

CUBA

Extradition of Former Official From Spain Sought [AFP] Q 1
Castro Speaks at Film Festival Closing Ceremony Q 1
Praises Latin Efforts Q 1
Further Remarks Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

All Illegal Immigrants Face Deportation S 1

DOMINICA

Charles Wires Congratulations to Guyana's Hoyte S 1

JAMAICA

Seaga Says Elections Not Deliberately Delayed S 1

GUYANA

Hoyte Views Priorities of New Government T 1
Prime Minister Remarks at Swearing In Ceremony T 1
Jagan Calls for Strike 'To Bring Down Government' T 1
Georgetown City Council Elects Mayor, Deputy T 2
Grant Obtained for Ferry System With Suriname T 2

ACTIVITIES OF C. AMERICA PEACE MARCHERS REPORTED

Attacked by MCRL

PA161929 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1834 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The March for Peace participants, who arrived in Costa Rica yesterday, held a news conference to express their displeasure over the aggression carried out against them last night by members of the Free Costa Rica Movement [MCRL].

The incidents took place early in the morning when members of the MCRL and some Cubans and Nicaraguans threw rocks and bottles at the building where the pacifists are staying. The attackers apparently threw two grenade-like devices and injured several people in the Toruna shelter in the Francisco Peralta neighborhood. Riot police and Costa Rican Red Cross officials later arrived at the shelter.

For their part, the pacifists denied that they are communists. Instead, they said they belong to various political parties and religions, although they did not specify them. They said they had had a different view of Costa Rica and had planned to nominate it for the Nobel Peace Prize, but this view changed today, and they are taking with them a very different image, one of the pacifists said. The participants in the march said the incident is a result of the campaign by the anticommunists, who have distorted the real purpose of the march.

The 212 participants in the march, including Europeans, Guatemalans, and Mexicans, are being guarded by riot police of the Public Security Ministry while the authorities render a decision on their stay in the country.

Meanwhile, Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza Carranza said the pacifists' visas expired at noon. He added that the participants in the March for Peace in Central America were notified of the order to leave the country early this morning. Piza Carranza said they must leave for the border with Nicaragua at noon because their papers have expired. If they do not obey this order, they will be turned over to the immigration authorities so they can be immediately deported. The minister added that the Civil Police will escort them to the Penas Blancas border post in case another incident occurs.

Regarding what took place last night, Piza Carranza said everything possible was done to maintain order, and the presence of Nicaraguans and Cubans at the disturbances is being investigated. The minister also said he has not been in touch with (?ministers) in the area regarding the presence of the pacifists in the region.

Radio Columbia's newscast has reported that members of the so-called March for Peace must leave the country at noon. The national authorities decided to cancel the 72-hour visas granted to the pacifists. At least six people were wounded in the disturbances by a group of demonstrators at the building where the participants in the so-called March for Peace are staying.

To Be Welcomed by Nicaragua

PA170344 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] At any moment the participants in the March for Peace in Central America are expected to arrive in Nicaragua from Costa Rica, where they were brutally treated by ultrarightist individuals in that neighbor country, which claims to be the most educated and pluralist nation on the isthmus.

The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples has announced that the marchers could arrive in the country through the Penas Blancas customs post today at 1700. They will be met by government delegates in the 4th Region who have made arrangements for the expeditious entrance of the marchers who, through this activity, are trying to call the attention of the peoples and governments of the world to the dangerous situation in Central America, which draws closer to the verge of war with each passing day.

CIA 'Conspiracy' Against March

PA140238 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] The Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America [TANA], Nicaraguan chapter, has denounced a conspiracy against the March for Peace in Central America. Freddy Balzan, executive secretary of TANA, reads TANA's document:

[Begin recording] The TANA Presidency and Executive Secretariat denounce before the international public a new U.S. Government conspiracy to boycott, sabotage, and provoke the failure of the international March for Peace in Central America, which began on 10 December in Panama City. We have learned that the CIA has issued contemptable instructions to its respective stations in Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico to organize psychological propaganda campaigns against the March for Peace, depicting it as an international communist activity which was prepared by the extreme left for unspeakable goals, and so on. Various falsehoods and lies are being propagated against this beautiful, historic initiative for peace being carried out by distinguished figures such as Willy Brandt, former U.S. presidential candidate Jesse Jackson, writer Gunther Gras, South African Nobel Peace Prize winner Desmond Tutu, Sweden's Olof Palme, and various Hollywood stars who honor the Latin American people with their noble goals.

This March for Peace is a thorn in the Reagan administration's side; thus, it is explainable -- although we strongly condemn this -- that well-known agents and organizations at the CIA's service, such as Guillermo Cochez, Mayin Correa, Tomas Altamirano, Codepanice [Committee for Democracy in Panama, Nicaragua, and Central America], and the self-styled Free Costa Rica Movement have irresponsibly dared to call it a demonstration organized by Soviet-Cuban expansionism. The Costa Rican Government, which has a perpetual policy of active and unarmed neutrality as defined by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, is far from feeling satisfied, because hundreds of European and U.S. pacifists have come to Central America to show us they oppose another war provoked by the United States because it would leave a frightening aftermath of death and destruction. And we think it is deplorable and contradictory that because of this the Costa Rican Government is imposing extreme immigration controls, limiting the activities of the peace marchers, and officially announcing that the marchers are not welcomed in Costa Rica.

We are convinced that the noble Costa Rican people, historical sons of patriot Juan Santamaria, welcome the marchers with love and happiness. We urge President Monge's government to reconsider and change its unfriendly conduct toward the March for Peace, because this attitude pleases only the United States, which is intent on mocking the legitimate rights and self-determination of our nations by imposing economic and warmongering policies contrary to our people's interests.

TANA greets and congratulates the organizers and participants in this international March for Peace in Central America, because it is among the international examples witnessed in the past for the struggle for freedom and peace, and TANA urges all of the people of our America to support this march and condemn its only enemy: U.S. imperialism. [end recording]

MEXICO'S SILVA HERZOG ON DEBT, BAKER PLAN

PY132217 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1546 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Dec (TELAM) -- Mexican Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog today arrived in Argentina from Mexico. He will attend a meeting next Monday of the Cartagena Group in Montevideo.

He said: In Montevideo, we, the 11 countries of the Cartagena Group, will meet to study, review, and assess the current status of the foreign debt problem and also to express our views on the proposal by U.S. Treasury Secretary Baker.

Concerning the Baker Plan, the Mexican finance secretary said: We consider it a positive proposal and a step forward, but additional work is now required to answer several questions which are still at the conceptual level. Asked if the proposal was overdue, Silva Herzog said that if had been made next month, it would be even more overdue. Asked if he believes these loans will increase the indebtedness of the Latin American countries without improving their payment capabilities, Silva Herzog replied: We must take into account other factors besides the flow of fresh money into our countries, such as mechanisms allowing us to ease the burden of the debt. In this regard, I believe it is worthwhile to reassert the positions that we, the Cartagena Group member countries, have been upholding, Silva Herzog said.

When questioned on whether he felt that the United States is admitting that the foreign debt problem is a political problem, Silva Herzog replied: I believe one of the most outstanding aspects of the proposal raised by Secretary Baker lies in recognizing the nature of the problem, which a short time ago was not accepted by the U.S. Government. I believe it cannot be restricted to financial treatment, Silva Herzog added.

Referring to the meeting of the Consensus of Cartagena and the position adopted by Peru of allocating only 10 percent of its exports to paying the foreign debt, Silva Herzog said: Every country may adopt the system that best suits it, and we can hardly consider broad formulas applicable to all countries.

Regarding the Austral program, Silva Herzog said: From the start we were especially interested in the efforts by the Argentine authorities and people to overcome inflation. We are carefully observing the Austral program, and we hope to observe it more carefully during our visit. We also hope it is successful, because not only Mexico but also many other countries with similar problems are carefully watching the Argentine experience, Silva Herzog concluded.

CARTAGENA GROUP EMPHASIZES DEBT AS POLITICAL ISSUE

PY132356 Paris AFP in Spanish 1627 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Dec (AFP) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias today said that worsening trade conditions and dreadful decreases in the prices of raw materials in 1985 caused a negative change in the economies of Latin America, whose foreign debt is about $360 billion.

At the inauguration in Montevideo of a meeting of experts of the Cartagena Group -- the 11 most indebted countries -- Iglesias blamed the situation on persistently high interest rates, developed countries' protectionism, and the frustrating experience of not receiving new capital.

The meeting, opened by Iglesias, will analyze the activities of the group during the year and develop an agenda for the meeting of the Cartagena Group foreign and economy ministers, which will begin 16 December in Montevideo.

In his speech, the Uruguayan diplomat and economist said the meeting will serve to determine, among other things, to what point the Baker Plan will solve the indebtedness problem.

The Baker Plan was presented by the United States in Seoul at a meeting of the IMF and the World Bank. The Baker Plan calls for capital investments in Latin America totaling $29 billion over 3 years. A total of $20 billion will be put up by the private banks and the remainder by multilateral credit organizations.

Cartagena group spokesmen have called the Baker Plan a positive but insufficient step by creditors. Nevertheless, a classified document, which circulated among the experts meeting in Montevideo, stated that the Baker Plan and a certain change in the positions of the heads of state of the industrialized countries lead them to believe that, despite the reservations of the interlocutors, the Latin American nations now have more opportunities to achieve a rapprochement and hold mutually beneficial talks.

In turn, the Uruguayan foreign minister, the current secretary pro tempore of the Cartagena group, stated that the foreign debt issue cannot be separated from economic growth. One must start from that relationship to seek improvements because both are legitimate points from which to start discussions, Iglesias concluded.

Argentina Seeks Emergency Plan

PY162342 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1955 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Dec (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo proposed here today the implementation of an "emergency plan" to help the Latin American countries fulfill their foreign commitments "without affecting the promotion of development." He also discarded any possibility of a "summit" meeting of the presidents of the 11 country members of the Cartagena Consensus.

Upon defining the main points of the "Emergency Plan," Caputo told reporters that three basic matters should be considered: "First is improving cash flow, that is, getting resources to pay the banks; second, solving the problems we have with our foreign trade; and third, lowering the interest rates. He emphasized that "the last two are the ones that prevent us from having enough national savings to promote development. Therefore, we must see what emergency mechanisms can be found." In this regard, he added that the current meeting in Montevideo "is the ideal place to study the problem and define a plan."

Caputo admitted that the general situation of the economy at the world level increases the problems of the debtor countries because "it is true that there is a process of ddisrrangement and imbalance." He said that in this context, "the current interest rates are seven or eight times higher than the historic average from 1900 to 1980." He indicated that the rates are higher because "the economies of the major countries are not balanced," and that this is why "a permanent solution will not be found if a balanced economy is not reached in those countries. But that could take many years and we are in no condition to wait." He said that "our people do not have unlimited time.

"Our people are going through a very difficult situation and need to have the certainty that their efforts will bring a better life, a better standard of living."

Asked about the Baker Plan, Caputo said: "It is a positive step to solve one of the problems we have, the cash flow, the payment of the creditor banks." He explained: "It does permit us to pay the debt but does not allow us to grow, and our problem is growth." Caputo pointed out that the plan "can be a useful mechanism to solve an aspect of the issue but it certainly does not solve other issues, and the Cartagena Consensus should consider growth as the main issue" of the foreign-debt problem. He added that "how to pay the banks is not the only problem our countries have. The other problem is growth, and we must now learn how to grow." He said that considering "the current international interest rates, we are not going to have the resources to grow," which is why an emergency plan should be implemented so that the countries of the continent "can produce in the next 2 or 3 years the necessary resources for development." Caputo emphasized that it is necessary that the U.S. Government "balance its economy to prevent the growth of interest rates." In this regard he said that "an increase in interest rates now would be a disaster for our countries."

Asked if a "harsh" answer, as proposed by Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti, would come out of the meeting, Caputo said that there will be "a firm and responsible answer on the needs of the countries of the region." He explained that "it is necessary to adopt mature and wise technical measures, but in order to carry them out it is necessary for the states to have the political will."

He added: "In sum, owing to its effects and the mechanisms needed for finding solutions, the foreign debt is basically a political problem."

About the possibility of a "summit" meeting of the member countries of the Cartagena Consensus -- mentioned as a possibility by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias -- Caputo said: "I do not see any need for one," thus agreeing with the statements of the majority of the representatives attending the Montevideo meeting.

ALFONSIN MEETS COMMANDERS TO DISCUSS BUDGET

PY161638 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2352 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Dec (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today met with the chief of the joint staff and the chiefs of staff of the three Armed Forces branches to evaluate the Armed Forces budget for next year. This information was disclosed by presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez after the meeting that lasted from 1900 to 2000 tonight at the Olivos Residence. Lopez added that the issue will be raised again in future talks.

Joint Chief of Staff Brigadier General Teodoro Waldner, Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu, Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa, and Air Force Chief of Staff Brigadier General Ernesto Crespo left the presidential residence after 2000. They were followed shortly afterwards by Economy Minister Juan Vital Sourrouille and Defense Minister Roque Carranza.

DEFENSE MINISTRY APPROVES ARMY PERSONNEL CHANGES

PY161806 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 11 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] The Defense Ministry last night approved the new structure for the Army's high command on the basis of the proposals submitted by Major General Hector Rios Erenu, the Army's chief of staff.

Brigadier General Mario Jaime Sanchez, current Army deputy chief of staff and General Julian Perez Dorrego, who will head the Logistics and Finance Directorate of the Army, will be Rios Erenu's closest aides. These two generals have been proposed for promotion to the rank of major general; in other words, they will have the same rank as Rios Erenu.

The chain of command downward is as follows: General Leopoldo Flores will be director of the Army Staff; General Naldo Dasso will be the director of Military Institutes; and Colonel Valentin Venier, who has been proposed for promotion, will head the other command of the now disbanded Instruction Inspection Directorate.

General Ernesto Alais will be Logistics commander, while Colonels Francisco Gassino and Roberto Dominguez, who have both been proposed for promotion to general, will head Department II (Intelligence) and Department III (Operations), respectively. Department V (Planning) will be headed by General Juan C. Medrano Caro, while the former General Secretariat, which is now called Department VI (Institutional Policy), will continue to be headed by General Roberto Boccalandro.

General Enrique Olea, up to now chief of the Staff Intelligence Department, will take over as deputy commander of V Corps, based in Bahia Blanca. General Luis Lategana will take over as commander of the 10th Motorized Infantry Brigade, based in La Plata. Lategana is presently commander of the 7th Infantry Brigade, based in Corrientes. This brigade will be deactivated within the current restructuring of the Armed Forces.

Following are the other vacant posts that have been filled by colonels who have been proposed for promotion:

Joint Chiefs of Staff	Juan Manuel Tito
Commander of the 7th Mountain Infantry Brigade (Neuquen)	Faustino Svencionis
Military Industries	Raul Matteuzzi
Commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade (Comodoro Rivadavia)	Elbio Santarrosa
Commander of the 12 Forest Rangers Brigade (Misiones)	Humberto Ferrucci

These last two officers are already commanding their units, and they will remain in their posts for 1 more year.

The following officers will also remain in their current posts: General Jose Segundo Caridia, commander of V Corps (Bahia Blanca); General Jorge Gorleri, commander of II Corps (Rosario); General Enrique Bonifacino, commander of IV Corps (Santa Rosa, La Pampa); and General Ignacio Anibal Verdura, commander of III Corps (Cordoba).

This restructuring means that Generals Anibal Viescas (Military Industries), Angel Mario Medone (Instruction Inspection Department) and Jorge Malagamba (deputy commander of V Corps) will now have to retire. It is believed that General Victor Pino will also retire. He has been at the disposal of the chief of staff without any assignment for 8 months now.

All the colonels proposed for promotion to general will administratively be assigned to their posts as of 31 December 1985.

VICE PRESIDENT MARTINEZ RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT

PY161429 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1228 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Dec (TELAM) -- Vice President Victor Martinez today stressed that the repercussions regarding the sentencing of the former commanders have been very extensive and important in the United States. He also considers as outstanding the fact that justice was imposed by the courts and that the government did not take justice into its own hands.

Martinez, who arrived at Ezeiza International Airport from New York just after 0820, also said that during his stay he talked with businessmen, bankers, and officials of that country, who confirmed their favorable impression of Argentina, while some bankers expressed their desire to invest in our country.

ALFONSIN RECEIVES PEACE PRIZE, MAKES COMMENTS

PY161804 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2053 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Dec (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today stated that there are people who believe it is unrealistic to want change. We are told that strife and distrust have always been around. However, had we never fought to change the status quo we would still be living in caves. Alfonsin uttered these remarks when expressing his gratitude for the "Beyond War" Prize that the foundation by the same name awarded him and five other heads of government, who this year signed the "Declaration of New Delhi," which advocates peace and nuclear disarmament. The awards ceremonies took place in seven cities on four continents linked by satellite television relays.

President Raul Alfonsin also said that if strife and distrust have led us to the brink of disaster, promoting harmony and trust is not a fantasy, it is a need. Working for harmony and trust in the world is not a naive desire, it is a duty. The president received his award at the studios of TV Channel 11 in Buenos Aires from Willian Glashan, vice preident of the "Beyond War" Foundation. Channel 11 broadcast the ceremony simultaneously with channels from six other cities on four continents.

GISBERT ON IMF, LETTER OF INTENT, INFLATION

PY162354 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpt] A question was posed to Finance Minister Roberto Gisbert referring to the IMF and the "stand-by" credit as well as to the letter of intent signed last week. Here are the finance minister's statements:

[Begin recording] Concerning the IMF issue, I believe everyone knows we have signed a letter of intent. Unfortunately, we are nearing the end of the year and the IMF will now have to work on our letter, which will be studied by the IMF board in January 1986. Afterward in February we will receive all the support we [word indistinct] during the agreement [words indistinct]. [end recording]

On the other hand, Minister Gisbert referred to the inflation rates prevailing over the past few weeks, stating that they have increased. Gisbert said that the reason for this increase is speculation on the dollar exchange rates but that this is returning to normal.

SENATE APPROVES ARMED FORCES PROMOTIONS

PY152145 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 6 Dec 85 pp 3, 9

[Excerpt] During its 5 December session, the Senate approved the promotion of 19 officers (generals, rear admirals, colonels, and captains), 9 in the Army, 8 in the Air Force, and 2 in the Navy.

In the Army, Major General Simon Sejas Tordoya was promoted to general. The Senate approved his promotion by a 16-to-10 vote. ADN [Nationalist Democratic Action] Senator Carlos Azad was not present.

The following brigade generals were promoted to major general: Zenon Zubieta Saravia, Gary Prado Salmon, Guillermo Velez Salmon, Carlos Morales Nunez del Prado, and Felix Villarroel Teran.

The Senate Defense and Settlement Committee explained that the name of General Morales Nunez del Prado had not been included in the list submitted to the Senate because of a typing mistake. However, this officer was promoted and the mistake was thus corrected.

The following colonels were promoted to brigade general: Luis Cordero Montellano, Jose Quiroz Antequera, and Gustavo Arrazola Valenzuela. The Senate did not approve the promotion of Colonels Guillermo Adriazola Deheza and Carlos Rodrigo Lea Plaza.

Herberto Castedo, in his capacity as member of the Senate Defense Committee, asked that the promotion of Colonel Lea Plaza be reconsidered, but his request was not granted, despite support from Senators Ciro Humboldt, Luis Pelaez, Hugo Campos, and Jorge Justiniano. The proposal received 13 favorable votes, but 14 were needed for an absolute majority.

In the Air Force, Brigade Generals Guillermo Escobar Urhy and Oscar Hinojosa Antezana were promoted to major general. The following colonels were promoted to brigade general: Victor Balderrama Casanovas, Carlos Villarroel Navia, Edgar Franco Montenegro, Napoleon Landivar Ruiz, Julio Villagomez, and German Calleja Fuerte. The Senate rejected the promotion of Colonel Raul Villarroel Villarroel.

In the Navy, Rear Admiral Jose Antonio Ona Costas was promoted to vice admiral, and Captain Douglas Estremadoiro Garcia was promoted to rear admiral. These are the only Navy officers whose promotion has been proposed by the Senate Defense Committee.

DETAILS OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES DISCLOSED

PY131651 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Enrique Frutos]

[Text] There was a press conference in the office of the commander in chief of the Armed Forces at 1210 to inform the Bolivian and international press of a network of guerrilla groups that is reportedly operating both in Bolivia and at the international level. [Words indistinct] (?of the nation) whose main responsibility is the sacred duty to unswervingly watch over national security, the maintenance of national sovereignty, and all aspects in the fulfillment of all these objectives.

It should be pointed out that the result of the investigations is still being evaluated by the specialized organizations of the Armed Forces, in accordance with their specific duties, and will continue to be evaluated until these activities are fully clarified.

It was pointed out that the members of the military High Command are most responsibly carrying out an investigation to keep the people's trust and respect for the Armed Forces, because the subversive activities, which were reported by the people themselves first and then by the media, do affect the Armed Forces. The reports were evaluated by the High Command and its conclusions are now being conveyed publicly to the representatives of the press.

It was also pointed out during the press conference that the Army had carried out a raid on the San Miguel district house belonging to Chilean citizen Juan Carlos Villanueva Tello, who escaped. The Army confiscated arms, documents, material, and equipment for forging documents. Several suspects were arrested as a result of this operation, but they were later released after interrogation. Several foreigners of Chilean, Peruvian, and Colombian nationality were also arrested. They had no connection with subversive activities, but their residence documents were not in order, so they were put at the disposal of the Interior Ministry.

It was also indicated that Bolivia has been chosen as a logistical and operational base for subversive activities aimed at the neighboring countries, and that their preparations were made in Bolivian territory. In this regard, Major Jose Patino Salinas explained to the Bolivian and international press about the arms confiscated by the Army in the house of Juan Carlos Villanueva Tello.

[Begin recording -- in progress] [Patino] ...(?two) passports [words indistinct] blank forms of Argentine national documents. To use this material, the subversives had manuals on how to fill them out and how to use the seals. [passage indistinct] They had a list of officials of the Argentine (?police) dated 1978, their names and ranks, the director of immigration [words indistinct]. They had all the instructions on how to fill out the forms. If they wanted to make an Argentine passport dated 1978, all they had to do is review the manual. As you can see, the signatures of the officials are here, the signature of the secretary or of the immigration inspector. They had the signatures and could forge them. Therefore, the forged documents were practically perfect and very difficult to detect. There are other documents such as the identification card [words indistinct] of France for example, identification documents of the Radio Club, of the Paris Press Club. They were also able to forge press credentials and other documents.

Regarding the confiscated arms, those found in the house were not all the weapons available to the subversive cell. Without doubt, most of their weapons were kept at other sites, because the documents found indicate that, and there is a list of weapons. For example, there is an M-16 rifle, which is not used by our Army. They use other types of weapons. They have Soviet-made rocket launchers and pistols of various makes. There is also an old mortar.

[Unidentified reporter] Where is the M-16 made?

[Patino] The M-16 rifle is U.S.-made and is not used by the Bolivian Army. We found the rifle thanks to a picture we found in the house [words indistinct] we found it in the attic [words indistinct] as you can see [words indistinct] where we found the mortar. Undoubtedly, these are not all the weapons. The documents mention other weapons to be picked up. They did not indicate where. The subversives used the technique of renting houses for 3 or 4 months and then changing sites again. These were security measures. [end recording]

Major Jose Patino Salinas gave the names of the members of the subversive cell living in the house in San Miguel district. The names are: Juan Carlos Villanueva, alias Octavio; Carlos Morales Castillo; two women using the aliases Gorda and Chica; Sergio Caballero Saavedra, a Bolivian; and Mauria Amaltier, a Colombian.

The Bolivian Armed Forces General Staff says in conclusion that Bolivia was chosen as a logistical and operational base for subversive activities aimed at neighboring countries and that Bolivian territory was chosen to prepare for operations.

PINOCHET PROMISES 'STRONG HAND' IF NEEDED

PY170100 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Relay from Curico by Rosa Sanchez]

[Excerpt] President Pinochet said this afternoon that citizens must be assured that there will be no going back and that the country must go forward in the proper direction. He added: If necessary, we shall apply a strong hand, and it will be a very strong hand at that.

President Pinochet made this statement in an impromptu message to the Curico community during a luncheon at the Media Luna [not further identified] there. Pinochet said that true reconciliation means that both sides must make concessions.

Over 2,500 persons heartily applauded Pinochet's impromptu speech which he delivered at the request of those present at the meeting. Regarding the silent majorities, Pinochet said that the silent majorities are those who want to do things and who want the government to go forward and advance but by doing nothing other than the "proper" things."

GARCIA HOLDS 'WORKING MEETINGS' WITH OPPOSITION

PY170025 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia has noted that member parties of the Democratic Alliance [AD] have not requested any meetings. The interior minister made this statement after briefing National Intelligence Center [CNI] personnel on the present national situation.

Answering a question during a meeting with the press about recent meetings with other [political] sectors, Garcia said that these were working meetings within the framework of the 1980 Constitution, and they entail a categorical rejection of Marxism and terrorism. Asked about national prospects, the interior minister noted that people must be optimistic.

[Begin Garcia recording] People must view national prospects with optimism and trust in the future. I am convinced that our country has many possibilities and potentials to develop. This is what we are struggling for, and we shall continue to do so. [end recording]

He said that he regretted that there are certain people who continue their destructive actions. He noted that terrorism is a worldwide problem. [Words indistinct] countries must draft a common strategy to confront it. He said: There are certain negotiations along this line and Chile is participating in them. Asked about the objectives of recent meetings with some opposition sectors, Garcia said that these were working meetings.

[Begin recording] I said this quite plainly some time ago. The groups you have mentioned, as well as others, have clearly expressed that they wish to hold talks with the government. But this entails the full recognition and enforcement of our Constitution, the absolute rejection of Marxism, and terrorism. It is within this framework that we have met and talked. We have basically held working meetings to discuss national issues such as [words indistinct]. [end recording]

MINISTER DEFENDS PALACE OF JUSTICE OPERATION

PA140011 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Bogota -- The actions by the military forces at the Palace of Justice occurred because the terrorists had tried to undermine juridical order, Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe has said. The minister reported that 115 persons died and 215 were rescued alive.

Speaking at a plenary meeting of the Chamber of Representatives to respond to questions posed by the Liberal Party and by the followers Luis Carlos Galan on the assault on the building where the courts once functioned, General Vega Uribe asked insistently what would have happened had the government not decided to defend the Constitution, law, and order. He said that the military had the constitutional right to go into the Palace of Justice. It was an undeniable and inescapable right, because a grave, violent, and [words indistinct] action had taken place. When the Armed Forces confirmed that the terrorists had killed two senators and kidnapped the justices and others who were in the palace at the time of the attack, the use of arms was necessary because there was no other way to stop the actions of the attackers, Gen Vega Uribe said.

Vega Uribe noted that President Belisario Betancur made all of the decisions, indicating that the president and the government minister both acted firmly, in spite of the fact that at the beginning of the siege the attackers were holding the brother of the chief of state, Jaime Betancur, and his wife. Gen Vega Uribe said that efforts were made to save the hostages, impose order, and capture the terrorists to bring them to trial. However, he said, the attackers consistently responded with violence when they were offered guarantees for their surrender.

Both Liberal and Conservative congressmen cheered the speech delivered by Gen Vega Uribe and gave him a standing ovation when he finished. Gen Vega Uribe told the congressmen that arms had to be used in connection with the seizure of the Palace of Justice by the 19 April Movement [M-19]. He said: Do not forget, the initial attack was carried out by the terrorists, and there was no other way to face their treacherous action.

The minister spoke to the Chamber of Representatives for 4 hours. He said that the authorities had always borne in mind the release of the hostages and the capture of the attackers to bring them to trial. Therefore it promised them that those who surrendered would not be fired on. Gen Vega Uribe said that the terrorists did not need telephones, a radio, or loudspeakers, because there is an international signal: a white piece of cloth tied to any stick.

I told the cabinet that I could not guarantee that no one would die during the operation, but I promised that I would take action to reduce such risks, said Vega Uribe. He said that it was only after everything was over that the Colombian people became war strategists and knew from the beginning what should have been done. However, they forget that the terrorists broke in, killing guards.

The people must not be afraid, because together all of us must overcome the bad days into which heartless people have pushed us, the minister told the congressmen. Terrorism wants to impose fear, but terrorists fear the silence of the media more than arms, because such a silence would not allow them to become a legend.

He said that on 20 September the ministers of justice, defense, and government, as well as the police and the Administrative Department of Security directors, met with Justices Manuel Gahona Cruz, Roberto Medina, Carlos Medellin, and Alfonso Reyes Echandia to discuss protection measures. The justices refused bodyguards.

The defense minister also revealed that on 31 October, Alfonso Reyes Echandia, the late president of the Supreme Court of Justice, spoke to Lieutenant Pedro Antonio Herrera, of the Bogota police headquarters, and to Gabriel Pelaez, commander of the security forces of the palace, to request the withdrawal of the additional protection that had been given. Gen Vega Uribe noted however, that the mobile unit assigned to Bolivar Square was never withdrawn. This unit participated in the action to repel the attack on the Palace of Justice.

EL SIGLO REPORTS CASUALTY TOLL SINCE TRUCE SIGNING

PA131716 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 11 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Eduardo Carrillo]

[Text] Colombia has paid a high price in blood since the peace agreements that were signed between leftist guerrillas and the government of President Belisario Betancur went into effect. The deaths of 1,744 citizens, including magistrates, civilians, policemen, soldiers, peasants, and political activists, have been reported.

A total of 321 members of the military forces and the national police have lost their lives in the 18 months and 14 days since the truce, cease-fire, and national dialogue agreements, signed by the self-styled "Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia" (FARC) and the national government on 28 May 1984, went into effect.

Eighty-four days later, the self-styled "Popular Liberation Army" (EPL) signed another peace agreement, and the next day, 24 August 1984, the leftist "19 April Movement" (M-19) and the Workers Self-Defense (ADO) signed theirs.

As part of the peace process, on 9 December 1985 two urban fronts of the Castroite "National Liberation Army" (ELN) signed a peace agreement similar to that of the FARC with the national government.

These fronts are the "Simon Bolivar" and the "Antonio Narino."

The ELN rural fronts continue full activity.

State security agencies have disclosed that 196 policemen and 125 Army troops, including officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, and agents, have lost their lives since 28 May 1984.

During that same period, 243 policemen and 159 Army troops were wounded. However, the highest number of victims is among the peasant sector, because 318 of them have lost their lives at the hands of leftist guerrillas and the criminal "death squads."

Peasants are accused of collaborating by both sides.

A total of 967 guerrillas have lost their lives in confrontations and violent clashes with the government forces, particularly in Tolima, Quindio, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, and Antioquia Departments, since 28 May 1984.

In addition, 63 activists of "Patriotic Union," a political movement of the self-styled FARC, have lost their lives.

However, the most dramatic aspect of the peace process is the deaths of 11 magistrates and 64 civilians during the takeover, by fire and sword, of the Palace of Justice on 6 November when 35 M-19 guerrillas and national policemen were also killed.

On that occasion M-19 leaders Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes, Andres Almarales, Alfonso Jacquim, Guillermo Elvencio Ruiz, and Ariel Sanchez, among others, were killed.

The same state security agencies have disclosed that since the peace agreements went into effect, 26 attacks on military bases, 47 attacks on police posts, 34 ambushes on Army and police patrols, 66 attacks on villages, farms, and small towns, 71 attacks on Armed Forces vehicles, and 68 attacks on banks and savings and loan associations have taken place.

The statistics also include the fact that 200 citizens were kidnapped by armed groups and common criminals during that same period of time.

It was also reported that 326 terrorist acts and 38 acts of radio and television interference were carried out.

The peace process received harsh blows in the past few months when, on 21 June 1985, the leftist M-19, after accusing the government of President Belisario Betancur of violating the truce, cease-fire, and national dialogue agreement, began one of its most impressive rebel escalations, which started with the takeover, by fire and sword, of Genova, Quindio Department on 27 June.

Later, on 29 November, the self-styled EPL left the peace agreement, alleging that there were no guarantees for its members who had accepted the truce, because Oscar William Calvo, its political leader, was killed by unidentified individuals in northern Bogota.

CONGRESS ESTABLISHES VOLUNTARY MILITARY SERVICE

PA131503 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Dec 85 pp 1B, 7B

[By Jesus Medina Sosa]

[Excerpt] Congress has established voluntary military service in Colombia, and those soldiers joining the ranks will receive the legal minimum wage, a 60-percent salary increase every year, and a Christmas bonus.

The plenary session of Congress approved last night a draft bill to this effect that had been presented by Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe. The new law will also help fight, in part, rampant unemployment in Colombia.

Voluntary military service does not eliminate compulsory drafting of all Colombians reaching full legal age. Those who joined the Army through the compulsory draft may request to join the Army as volunteers for a term of no less than 1 year.

ENERGY OFFICIAL ON OPEC MEETING, PROSPECTS

PA131627 Paris AFP in Spanish 1704 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Quito, 12 Dec (AFP) -- Ecuadoran Deputy Energy Minister Fernando Santos stated in Quito on returning from the latest OPEC ministers' conference in Geneva that this organization "will emerge victorious" from the price war decided on at this conference.

At this meeting OPEC decided to secure for its members a part of the market rather than to defend prices. Santos commented on this, saying: "This is somewhat bitter medicine, but it is the only way the oil market can recover its health and the organization can recover its predominance."

He said that the OPEC countries are aware that in the middle and long term the agreement will bring benefits to the OPEC countries, which have the largest oil reserves in the world, as well as the lowest production costs.

The Ecuadoran official said that OPEC "will emerge victorious from the price war for the benefit of both producers and consumers." He said that the current price reduction will make high-production-cost oil -- especially that from the North Sea -- noncompetitive and that therefore this oil will find itself "removed from the market."

He said that OPEC will demand an oil market quota superior to its current official top production quota of 16 million barrels a day. He estimated that the organization's real production limit is 17.4 million barrels a day.

Santos noted that in January the ministers' committee created at the Geneva conference will determine the true participation level of OPEC in the world market, and this "will be the world market participation level which the organization will struggle to secure and maintain."

The committee is composed of ministers from Venezuela -- the other Latin American country belonging to OPEC -- Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, and Iraq.

Santos said that Ecuador "will benefit" from the OPEC decision, "because the 290,000 barrels a day that the country currently produces are considered the equitable quota that the organization will defend in the market."

The current Ecuadoran production volume is much higher than the official quota of 185,000 barrels that OPEC had assigned to Ecuador.

Santos said that his country will maintain for a longer time than anticipated the fixed-prices formula it adopted this past August, a formula that uses as reference the price of crude oil produced in Alaska.

GARCIA OUTLINES ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR 1986

PY161534 Paris AFP in Spanish 1833 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 15 Dec (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia predicts that 1986 will mark a historical leap forward for the nation's economy and asks all Peruvians to realize that the country is facing a very serious situation, worsened by the decline of the prices of oil, copper and silver. After a working meeting that lasted approximately 3 hours last night with Economy and Finance Minister Luis Alva, the latter's team, and three foreign experts who are evaluating the Peruvian formula for dealing with the foreign debt, President Garcia said that the economic leap will begin with the reactivation of the country's idle industrial capacity.

Garcia stated that our first objective is to stimulate the growth of the gross domestic product which cannot remain at 3 percent but must go beyond 5 percent. He added that an effort will be made to control economic variables such as the rate of exchange and indirect taxes. He explained that the economic success that Peru has obtained over the last few months is the result of clear-cut rules regarding foreign debt. Without these rules many soles would have been spent to buy dollars and pay off our debt. Thus we would have been forced to devalue the sol, increase domestic interest rates, and increase inflation. The fact is that we did the opposite, Garcia added.

He indicated that in 1986 we must go after an in-depth economic revolution which implies a reorganization of the productive budget. We must have productivity in all sectors including agriculture and mining. In order to achieve this, large amounts have for the first time been allocated for investments within the budget. After urging the Peruvian people to understand that the country is facing a serious situation, Alan Garcia stressed that the $5 per barrel drop in the world price of oil means that Peru will get $100 million less. Something similar is happening to the prices of copper and silver, he stressed. Alan Garcia explained that despite these adverse circumstances he hopes to stimulate domestic demand and seek new markets for Peruvian goods, and announced that Peru will launch a powerful diplomatic offensive directed at the Arab countries so as to establish large-scale trade relations with these countries and improve Peru's trade balance.

Garcia also announced that relations will soon be established at the ambassadorial level with Kuwait and the Arab Emirates and that a commercial mission will go to the Middle East next March to make the first contacts.

TERRORISTS REPORTEDLY RECEIVE TRAINING IN LIBYA

PY170246 Paris AFP in Spanish 1857 GMT 16 Dec 85

[By Jose Calmet]

[Excerpts] Lima, 16 Dec (AFP) -- According to reports published in Lima today, which were not denied by security officials, 12 Peruvians who are members of Shining Path are reportedly being trained in Libya in guerrilla fighting and selective terrorism. An official of the antiterrorist police department said that if the reports are confirmed, this will be the first concrete evidence that Shining Path members are getting foreign aid. According to today's issue of the weekly CARETAS, the Shining Path members left Paris on either 6 or 7 December 1985 for Brussels, where they boarded an airplane for Tripoli.

The group is headed by Maximiliano Durand Araujo, a professor from Ayacucho, believed to be one of the Shining Path ideologists, and Hildebrando Perez Huarancca, a fighter known as Comandante Casselli. The identity of the remaining 10 members is not known. Officials told AFP that they could not confirm that two individuals left Peru. Police sources indicated that they assume that the 12 Shining Path members left Peru with false passports. CARETAS says that the group also received false identifications in Paris to travel to Libya.

The sources added that they did not know much about Abimael Guzman who, according to reports which have not been denied, has, with some of his main leaders, been surrounded by police and military forces in the Vilcabamba region in Cusco.

War Minister General Jorge Flores Torres recently said that Peru will soon be pacified because the antisubversive struggle has been successful.

Contrary to that report, the weekly EQUIS, which is generally well-informed on Shining Path activities said today that Abimael Guzman is reportedly in Lima organizing a popular guerrilla army to carry out a wave of terrorist attacks in its march from the countryside to the cities. The weekly says that the recent murder of policemen and attacks on police posts in the poor Lima districts are part of a Shining Path strategy to drive the government officials away from the districts and to install local power centers for indoctrination among the peasants who left the Andean villages.

TERRORISTS KILL RADIO STATION OWNER, OTHERS

PY141553 Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Tingo Maria, 15 Dec (AFP) -- Police reported here today that four persons, including the owner of a radio station, were killed by alleged Shining Path activists on Saturday. The murders took place in two jungle villages of Huanauco Department, 423 km from Lima. Dionisio Narvaez, 38, the owner of a radio station in Tocache village, died on 14 December while undergoing surgery after being shot three times by a group of alleged terrorists who later fled into the jungle, the source stated. Meanwhile, in the village of Ocro, another group of alleged terrorists killed three residents, accusing them of cooperating with the forces of order. The names of these three casualties have not been reported.

300 MARXISTS TO BE RELEASED FROM PRISON

PY131746 Paris AFP in Spanish 1610 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 12 Dec (AFP) -- It was announced today that according to an agreement between social democratic President Alan Garcia and the leader of the United Left (UI), Alfonso Barrantes, about 300 Marxists held in various Peruvian prisons under suspicion of terrorism will be released in the next few days. Negotiations for this agreement, in which Chamber of Deputies President Luis Negreiros Criado also participated, began after a peace commission decided to recommend this group of detainees after having concluded in an investigation that their connections with terrorism could not be proven.

Deputy Manuel Dammert reported that the 300 political prisoners are members of the IU, which is a coalition of Marxist parties that has become the second strongest political force in the country since the presidential elections carried out last April. Dammert said that most of his imprisoned companions were accused of terrorism due to their political activities, and for participating in labor unions and popular organizations, which are also infiltrated by Shining Path guerrillas.

DIRECTOR SAYS PEMEX TO MAINTAIN POLICY

PA162103 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 12 Dec 85 pp 1A, 13A

[By Fernando Aranzabal]

[Text] Pemex General Director Mario Ramon Beteta said yesterday that Mexico will maintain its policy of fighting to achieve price stability in the international oil market and expressed confidence that price changes in that market "will behave in such a way as to prevent an abrupt and significant drop and instead will promote a gradual change without disturbing world oil production."

During an interview yesterday at the National Lottery Building, where he participated in a conference on [former President] Venustiano Carranza, the Pemex general director said that Mexico continues to advocate the position assumed by President De la Madrid since taking over: to fight to achieve stability in the international market.

He affirmed that Mexico will maintain its exports at 1.5 million barrels a day and warned that prices in the international market have begun to fluctuate. We realize that this is our objective and that there is no guarantee that we will reach that exact figure, but it is very probable that we will be close to that mark, he said. Some people have circulated unfounded rumors, not on prices varying, but on a drop in prices, which has not occurred. We believe that prices will drop, but we hope the market will tolerate it, he added.

At the beginning of the interview, the Pemex general director said that despite the difficult situation facing the nation during the past 3 years, the government of President De la Madrid has fulfilled its promises.

In an analysis of the first 3 years of President De la Madrid's administration, Beteta insisted that the government showed responsibility and fulfilled its campaign promises. He said: "They established an example to be emulated during difficult situations."

The Pemex general director also said that Mexico's admission to GATT "is an appropriate decision that will afford the country more freedom to trade." It is a positive decision that places Mexico among the countries that believe that free trade is better than pressures that block trade, he said. Fortunately, such organizations realize that new members are subject to a number of conditions and must undergo gradual evolution, allowing their economies to adjust to the new situation.

$55-MILLION LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAPAN

FL162350 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2040 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 16 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Japan granted Mexico a loan today of 11.938 billion yen ($55 million) to be used for residences, schools, hospitals, medical equipment, and communications. The loan agreement was signed at the Mexican Foreign Secretariat by Japanese Ambassador to Mexico Takesi Naito, Mexican Under Secretaries Alfonso de Rosenzweig Diaz and Francisco Suarez Davila, of the Foreign and Finance and Public Credit Secretariats respectively, and National Bank of Foreign Trade Director Alfredo Phillips Olmedo.

The credit conditions were made to Mexico's benefit. The loan is for 25 years with a 7-year grace period, at an annual interest rate of 4.25 percent.

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER ON DUARTE MEETING WITH GUATEMALA'S CEREZO

PA162251 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Dec 85 pp 3, 60

[Text] Guatemalan President-Elect Vinicio Cerezo arrived here on Saturday seeking peace and progress. He met with his Salvadoran colleague, Jose Napoleon Duarte. He arrived at the Ilopango Airport at 1030, and then went to the Presidential House where the two presidents conversed.

They discussed the situation of their respective countries as well as the situations of the other nations in the Central American region. The future Guatemalan president said that his government will seek total democratization.

He said this tour is for the purpose of exchanging viewpoints with the rulers of Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador, in order to seek practical mechanisms that will bring about peace.

"We will not just be neutral and stay in Guatemala and see how the Central Americans clash with each other or solve their problems. On the contrary, we want Guatemala to have a very active role in the search for the mechanisms that will result in political agreements and the necessary negotiations for solving the economic and political problems that we are having," Guatemalan President-elect Vinicio Cerezo said. The future president said that he has plans to visit the United States, Venezuela, and Mexico, seeking support for his work programs.

After visiting El Salvador, the president-elect was going to Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras, also searching for viewpoints that will lead to peace in the region.

VENCEREMOS ON OPPOSITION TO 'MARCH FOR PEACE'

PA141717 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Station commentary: "The Warmongers and the Central American Peace March"]

[Excerpts] A group of well-known peace fighters, including the former U.S. presidential candidate the Reverand Jesse Jackson, former Costa Rican President Jose Figueres, and Nobel peace laureate Adolfo Perez Esquivel, began a march in Panama today that will end in Mexico. This journey through Central America has been called the March for Peace in Central America. It is sponsored by, among others, Social Democratic leader Willy Brandt, South African Bishop and Nobel peace laureate Desmond Tutu, and U.S. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy.

As was expected, there are those who applaud and support the march and those who oppose it. The march has thus become an indicator that separates the governments that desire and struggle for just peace in the region from the warmongers and their allies. In this last category -- that is, of the unconditional allies of the warmongers -- are those to whom the thought of war sends shivers down their backs, but who weakened by blackmail are as loyal as dogs to the warmongers to the extent that they adopt as their own the warmongers' discourse and poses.

The Costa Rican Government under Luis Alberto Monge, fully aligned with the warmongering strategy of the Reagan administration, has announced that the peace marchers are not welcome in Costa Rica and has placed a thousand and one obstacles in the march's way. The Reagan administration and the most reactionary and warmongering sectors of the United States are speaking through the Monge administration's mouth. They are proclaiming the worn out language of the most primitive anticommunism against the peace marchers, calling them agents of the international communism, tentacles of the Moscow octopus, a group of pro-Soviet agitators working for the Russians, and other similar terms. It is contradictory that the allegedly neutral and peaceful Costa Rican Government has not shown itself as emphatic and hysterical in rejecting the presence of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in its territory. It makes no sense that while the purportedly neutral and peaceful Costa Rican Government has declared that a group of renowned peace fighters who will travel through Central America carrying a message of peace are not welcome in the country, it opens its doors wide to the mercenary bands of the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] and ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance], armed and financed by the United States. It is expected that the language and attitude of the United States' two other puppets in the area -- Napoleon Duarte and Suazo Cordova -- will be similar to Monge's, that is to the language of the Reagan administration. Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan, Panamanian, and Mexican Governments and the region's progressive forces have endorsed the peace march.

Why are the warmongers and their allies reacting so hysterically to the peace march? Why are they calling the people who are participating in the march pro-Soviet and pro-Sandinist? Because in opposing the war in the region, the peace marchers are automatically opposing the imperialist plans. That is why the imperialists and their loyal allies are attacking them. The Soviet Union, Cuba, and the Nicaraguan Government did not cause war in Central America: poverty and social injustice did. U.S. imperialism has intensified the war and made regional tensions more acute. The U.S. imperialists stage military maneuvers in the area. They have deployed their warships in Central American and Caribbean airspace in a threatening manner. The Americans are openly obstructing the Contadora Group's peace efforts. They have armed and created overnight a mercenary army that is attacking the Nicaraguan people from Honduras. They have troops in Honduras.

Nicaragua has armed itself and expanded its military forces to defend itself from that brutal U.S. aggression. After the triumph of the Sandinist revolution -- the greatest triumph of the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the FSLN -- it planned to fully devote its efforts to the reconstruction of the country and to consolidate the achievements that the Nicaraguan people had attained through struggle and blood. The last thing Nicaragua wanted war war. It is absurd to think Nicaragua wanted to invade Honduras or Costa Rica, least of all the United States, as the warmongers claim. Nicaragua wanted to devote all its efforts to struggle against illiteracy, to build hospitals and schools. Nicaragua wanted to work for progress and peace. However, the "Hawkeye" and "Big Pine" maneuvers began to take place. The Reagan administration brought Palmerola and Puerto Castilla from Suazo Cordova. It brought its advisers, then the Marines. The winds of war began to blow from Honduras toward Nicaragua. Between 1980 and 1982 the Americans created a mercenary army and unleashed it against Nicaragua. Nicaragua had a clumsy Army equipped with old rifles and a primitive Air Force.

However, in the face of U.S. aggression, the Nicaraguan Government and people were legitimately entitled to defend themselves and arm themselves to make that defense effective. The Nicaraguan people had to stray from the efforts of development and progress to face the aggression. Even so, the people of Sandino, fighting at the border while teaching illiterates how to read and write, fighting against the mercenaries while harvesting coffee, have advanced more in bringing welfare to the people than the region's pro-imperialist governments have done in dozens of years of subservience and surrender.

Nicaragua is building a more just society because it defeated a pro-imperialist dictatorship, because it broke away from the ideological values that imperialism has imposed in the area. That is why the imperialists hate Nicaragua. The arrogant U.S. leaders do not allow anyone to think differently, have his own ideas, or seek his own way because an aggression, the big stick, comes down on him. Nicaragua began to forge its own destiny without interference from anyone. That prompted the maneuvers, the mercenaries, the mining of the ports, the SAM-7 missiles -- in other words, war and tension in the region. Mercenary armies are not attacking Honduras and Costa Rica from Nicaragua. Nicaragua's warships -- which are few -- do not roam U.S. territorial waters. The Nicaraguans have not mined U.S. ports.

It is natural that those who want progress and cooperation in Central America oppose the U.S. warmongering plans. That is why the warmongers and their allies -- including Duarte's, Suazo Cordova's, and Monge's governments -- are hostile to the peace marchers. Whoever comes to preach peace in Central America, whoever struggles for peace in Central America, is immediately attacked by the warmongers and their loyal allies in the region.

REBEL RADIO ON INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

PA160429 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The U.S. plan of repression, genocide, and constant human rights violations that uses Jose Napoleon Duarte as a front has been exposed before the world's peoples. Branches of the UN and OAS General Assemblies recently pronounced themselves on and pointed to the constant human rights violations and the persistent disappearances, tortures, and bombings in civilian areas staged by Jose Napoleon Duarte.

We have before us the annual report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission for 1985-86. With regard to the right to life, this document points out that death squads continue to operate in urban San Salvador, where they kidnap and murder people and make others disappear. It adds that disappearance and executions continue to take place in the rural areas, where members of the Army continue to abuse their authority.

It is clear that the United States put Duarte in power to provide a better cover for its counterinsurgency plan and attempt to improve the image of the discredited Salvadoran dictatorships. Duarte presented the issues of human rights and the peace dialogue as the foundations of his campaign platform. Many of the world's governments and political forces were concerned about human rights and the escalation of the Salvadoran war in the context of a regional crisis. Duarte's promises raised hopes in all those international political forces and governments because they had been taking note of the constant human rights violations that were taking place in El Salvador along with the development of insurgent forces that sought to counter this state of affairs that had been upheld successively by several dictatorships.

The international community placed hopes on dialogue and peace on one premise, that the causes of the Salvadoran conflict are domestic in nature, and on their concern over the escalation of the war in response to the Reagan administration's policy of support Duarte or the Christian Democratic Party because they represent the U.S. counter-insurgency plan.

However, Duarte's promise that he would seek a negotiated political solution and respect human rights attracted them. Duarte has disappointed them. Duarte's image in the face of the international community has lost strength and it will continue to get worse because the stronger the demands for a negotiated political solution to the conflict and respect for human rights, the more Duarte escalates the implementation of a counterinsurgency plan by allowing the United States to escalate its military involvement.

This implies the intensification of human rights violations. That is why the resolutions and reports by agencies of the United Nations and the OAS that are concerned about human rights are pointing to the persistent violations of human rights by the Duarte administration and continue to demand a negotiated political solution to the conflict.

NATIONAL GUARD DIRECTOR ON CREATION OF POSTS

PA131530 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 11 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Colonel Aristides Napoleon Montes, director general of the National Guard, today announced that the National Guard will create new urban and rural bases next year, thus increasing substantially those already spread throughout the country. He made this announcement at the graduation of 57 corporals who are now elegible to become commanders of these posts, or bases, as they are called now.

In addition, Col Montes disclosed that a group of extremists attacked an Army trench at the entrance of Chalatenango early today and that this harassment lasted a long time, but the timely intervention of the Air Force and other reinforcements forced the assailants to flee. He also talked about heavy fighting at a place known as Tierra Colorada, between Suchitoto and San Jose Guayabal, Cuscatlan Department, early today. He added that the constant explosions heard in this capital came from the clash in that area. The National Guard commander said that the guerrillas continue their practice of destruction and terror by downing a pylon in the San Antonio Abad sector causing a power outage at 0130, coinciding with explosions originating in Suchitoto and Guayabal.

He explained that the National Guard is giving priority to the protection of workers involved in the coffee, cotton, and sugarcane harvests because extremists are attacking workers and drivers of vehicles carrying coffee already picked. These services are being given in accordance with order issued by the commanders of the Joint General Staff of the Armed Forces and are showing great results in the collection of these crops, very important products for the country's economy.

GUATEMALA

NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTS CABINET BEFORE TAKEOVER

PA161943 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The ministerial cabinet has been fully appointed 4 weeks before the takeover by the new Guatemalan head of state. According to information gathered by "Here's the World" newscast reporters, the new ministers are:

Interior Minister: Juan Jose Rodil Peralta, one of the drafters of the fundamental government statute and currently ambassador of the military regime to the Republic of Venezuela. In this post, which he assumed months ago, he negotiated a contingent loan to supply our country with fuel.

Public Finance Minister: Dr Rodolfo Paiz Andrade, who headed the Technical Council of the Christian Democracy that presented a proposal to broaden the government to 25 ministries. Carlol Porras will be one of his deputy ministers.

Foreign Relations Minister: Rene de Leon Schloter, a top Christian Democratic leader and former presidential candidate. Rene de Leon Schloter was confirmed in the Foreign Relations Ministry post after a proposal to keep the current Foreign Relations Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran was rejected. Francisco Villagran, son of former Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer and a former employee of the Guatelan Embassy in Washington, will be one of the deputy ministers of the Foreign Ministry.

Public Education Minister: Dr Eduardo Meyer Maldonado, the current rector of the San Carlos Univeristy of Guatemala.

Energy and Mines Minister: Rodolfo Maldonado, another top Christian Democratic leader who will be tasked with integrating one of the most conflicting autonomous institutions namely, the National Institute of Electricication [INDE], into that ministry. INDE will now be under this ministry.

Labor Minister: Catalina Soberani, currently a deputy to the Constituent Assembly.

Public Health Minister: Dr Carlos Soto, also a member of the National Constituent Assembly.

Communications, Transport, and Public Works Minister: architect Eduardo Goyzueta.

Economy Minister: Roberto Quintana, although not fully confirmed.

The ministers of agriculture and national defense have not been confirmed either. As for the Agriculture Ministry, sources consulted by "Here's the World" pointed out that it is very probable that farmer (Teddy Plocharsky) will be appointed minister. In the case of the National Defense Ministry, the same source said that the Christian Democratic choice will be general Edilberto Letona and Colonel Pinzon.

As for other public administration positions, the following were appointed: D Francisco Villagran Kramer as ambassador to the United Nations, Jose Miguel Gatan to the banking superintendency, Federico Linares as president of the Bank of Guatemala, Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre as ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, and Eduardo Mayora Dawe as ambassador to Washington.

Finally, newsman Julio Santos, author of PRENSA LIBRE's "Politics in Guatemala" column which was not published on Sunday in that morning paper, was appointed as government spokesman. In that column, newsman Santos, speaking through a sensual, mundane and erotic woman -- according to his own words -- judges national political events, many of which only exist in the female fantasies of the protagonist. Presumably, she will now disappear to allow the author of that chronicle to speak on behalf of the new government.

SECRET ANTICOMMUNIST ARMY ISSUES NEW THREATS

PA162002 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 16 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] In what is seemingly the beginning of a larger psychological war campaign against leftist sectors, the Secret Anticommunist Army [ESA] distributed copies of a press communique yesterday in which it issued new threats.

The main part of the message from that extreme right clandestine organization gives a period of "72 hours to abandon the country" to all those involved in selling Guatemala out to international communism. The communique lacks an emblem and or symbol, and it is a photocopy. It was left in areas near the media, especially radio stations.

As we reported yesterday, the ESA also threatened Sandinist leader Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who will visit Guatemala during the third Central American sports games in January. The kidnapping and execution of young professor Beatriz Barrios Marroquin was attributed to this group. Her mutilated body was discovered on a stretch of the Palin-Escuintla Highway.

CEREZO COMMENTS ON REGIONAL TOUR, CONTADORA

PA170223 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] President-elect Vinicio Cerezo returned to Guatemala today after a quick tour through the Central American countries this weekend to meet with each of the nations' presidents. Cerezo Arevalo was interviewed tonight at the airport and he reported on the results of his trip.

[Begin recording] [Cerezo] Look, the topics discussed with the Central American presidents were the same ones which are always discussed: peace in Central America and the need for a dialogue; Central American economic integration and the need for an economic balance; the recovery of this economic balance; plus our interest in improving bilateral relations and multilateral relations with all the countries. Making a general evaluation, I can assert that it was a positive tour. We received a great welcome in each of the countries; all the sectors were enthusiastic; each of the presidents welcomed us at the airport. I believe that Guatemala has achieved an important international success by proving that its main interest concerning international relations will be Central America before any other region in the world.

[Unidentified reporter] What have been the results of the president-elect's first contacts concerning Contadora in Central America?

[Cerezo] We stated our interest in reactivating the Contadora process and finding some type of mechanism that may overcome the obstacles which currently prevail and thus adequately solve the problems that Contadora has recently encountered, particularly Nicaragua's reservations. Anyway, we feel optimistic. We think that Guatemala will serve as a balancing factor in favor of peace and democracy.

[Reporter] Nicaragua has represented the main problem in Central America. What does the president-elect think about this?

[Cerezo] Well, Nicaragua is currently a problem, but there will be many other problems in the future. We believe that we must analyze it objectively and realistically. The problems with Nicaragua are mainly security problems. We must act carefully, wisely, and cautiously concerning these matters. We must first bear in mind each of the countries' national interests and respect their rights.

This is the purpose of the Contadora Group's efforts and the goal of our proposal for the creation of a Central American parliament: to minimize the possibilities of turning a relationship, problem, or conflict between countries into a fundamental problem, and to create a forum so that these problems may be politically and peacefully discused. [end recording]

Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo said that his government will maintain good relations with Nicaragua and El Salvador.

[Begin recording] [Cerezo] Nicaragua is a reality, it is not a matter of whether we want to coexist with it or not. Nicaragua exists, its regime exists, and we want [corrects himself] we know that we must deal with the Nicaraguan Government because we want to maintain an international policy free of ideological prejudice but, of course, with very clear goals. We want to strengthen peace and the democratization and pluralization process in the area, and all our efforts will be exerted for the achievement of this goal.

[Second unidentified reporter] El Salvador has experienced serious problems. Do you advocate a dialogue with the guerrillas?

[Cerezo] I have mentioned that the word dialogue sometimes creates confusion. We have said that we want to establish a legal and secure regime so that any political sector may participate in politics within a legal framework. As soon as this has been established, we will create the necessary conditions to invite or open the doors so that any political group which wants to peacefully participate in the political process and respect the laws may do so. [end recording]

Lastly, Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo announced his next trip, which will start in the U.S. capital.

[Begin recording] [Cerezo] We will visit Washington soon [corrects himself] within this week. Then we will probably visit some Contadora Group member countries.

[Third unidentified reporter] In your opinion, which are the most important countries among these?

[Cerezo] Each is important, but we wanted to emphasize our visit to Central America, the focus of our interest. [end recording]

HONDURAS

SUAZO CORDOVA UNAWARE OF POINDEXTER VISIT

PA162223 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Dec (AFP) -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova said today that "up until now" he does not know who met with Vice Admiral John Poindexter, national security adviser to President Ronald Reagan. Poindexter paid a visit to Central America, excluding Nicaragua, last Wednesday and Thursday. The Honduran president said: "I did not receive any official information regarding his visit." Last Friday, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said that Poindexter had made a secret visit to Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama, in view of a possible increase of U.S. economic aid to the anti-Sandinist rebels.

Suazo said: "I presume Poindexter came to discuss certain matters with the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa." Speaking for himself, Suazo added: "Up until now, the president does not know who met with Poindexter in Honduras."

According to official information furnished by both Guatemala and Costa Rica, it has been confirmed that in Guatemala Poindexter met with Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores and with General Rodolfo Lobos, Chief of the Army General Staff, and that in Costa Rica he met with Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza. Speakes did not specify who met with Poindexter, but he did say that several of the people who talked with President Reagan's adviser discussed "the terrorism supported by the Sandinists directed against the democratic governments of the region."

GUATEMALA'S CEREZO MEETS WITH SUAZO CORDOVA

PA161445 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Guatemalan President-elect Vinicio Cerezo met with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova in La Paz yesterday. Vinicio Cerezo arrived in Honduras from El Salvador [as heard] as part of a tour of Central America. The Guatemalan delegation led by the president-elect was welcomed by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica at Palmerola Airport. President-elect Cerezo met with President Roberto Suazo Cordova for 45 minutes. They discussed topics of common interest for the two countries. Prior to that meeting, President Suazo Cordova said:

[Begin recording] [Suazo Cordova] I am aware of the democratic background of Guatemalan president-elect Vinicio Cerezo, of the late [name indistinct] and of the other leaders of Christian Democracy. It is an honor to have him visit.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] the Guatemalan president-elect is about to arrive. It has been reported that Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, and John Poindexter, the defense attache [as heard], held a secret meeting. Did they hold a special meeting with you?

[Suazo Cordova] Yesterday, I learned from the newspapers that John Poindexter, the new national security adviser who replaces McFarlane, visited Honduras. I did not receive any official communication from the U.S. Government and much less from the U.S. Embassy. I suppose he came to discuss issues with the U.S. Embassy. I noticed that the press reported that he met with high-ranking Honduran Government officials, but I do not yet know with whom he met in Honduras. [end recording]

For his part, Guatemalan President-elect Vinicio Cerezo said:

[Begin Cerezo recording] The essential purpose of the visit to Honduras and to the other Central American countries is to reiterate that our foreign policy will have two fundamental aspects that we will emphasize and give greater importance. First, we want to promote relations with the Central American countries as much as possible. This means that in every case we will give greater priority to the national interests of Guatemala and to the interests of Central America as compared to the rest of the world countries. Second, we want to promote and improve those relations in order to advance any circumstance that will consolidate peace in Central America and strengthen the possibilities for an adequate democratization process. In this regard, we support the Contadora process. We want Guatemala to carry out direct actions to reactivate the Contadora efforts and to promote any measure that will consolidate and culminate that process. We will carry out any activity to peacefully promote democracy in the area.

We are also interested in holding talks with the Honduran president-elect on the concrete possibilities of promoting the idea of a Central American parliament so that there will be a permanent forum for the discussion of our economic and political problems. The important thing is for this discussion to be held among the Central American countries and to avoid the intervention of forces outside the Central American region as much as possible. [end recording]

Meets Azcona del Hoyo

PA162210 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The future president of Honduras, President-elect Jose Azcona del Hoyo, views the border problems with both El Salvador and Nicaragua as priorities, although he views the problem with Nicaragua as of an ideological nature.

After meeting yesterday with Guatemala's Vinicio Cerezo, Azcona del Hoyo said that he has to meet with outgoing Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova because the current president has to inform him about security and other important matters. This is what he said at Toncontin Airport after meeting with Vinicio Cerezo. Miriam Mercado reports:

[Begin recording] [Mercado] Like Vinicio Cerezo, Aczona del Hoyo said yesterday that his government will take into consideration the complex Central American situation and that the dialogue position must be of priority importance to prevent a war. This is what Azcona del Hoyo said at Toncontin Airport.

[Azcona del Hoyo] The presidents of Central America have to talk because no one can be untouched by the effects that the problems of any country have.

[Mercado] Which of these two problems will your government view as a priority: the border problems with El Salvador or the problems with Nicaragua?

[Azcona del Hoyo] I believe that the two problems are priority. They are just a little bit different. The problem with El Salvador is of a border nature, one of ambitions, of territorial ambitions on the part of the sister Republic of El Salvador. The problem with Nicaragua is of an ideological nature and therefore only circumstantial. This does not mean that we are going to ignore either of the problems. I believe we will continue searching for solutions for both problems. The two problems are very important for Honduras.

Regarding El Salvador, we have to continue with the work carried out by the Suazo Cordova administration, and go to The Hague to speak with El Salvador. I believe we have enough evidence to demand justice at this high tribunal. Regarding Nicaragua, we have to keep our guard high because we don't know how the situation will develop in that country.

[Mercado] Although it has not been established if President Roberto Suazo Cordova agrees or not, Azcona del Hoyo confirmed yesterday that he wants to talk with the president.

[Azcona del Hoyo] I am absolutely sure that we have to talk with the president, who will be leaving office on 27 January. We are sure that he will tell us all about national security, economic affairs, and all that we should know and that we have the right to know.

[Mercado] This was Jose Azcona del Hoyo yesterday at Toncontin International Airport on the occasion of the arrival of the president-elect of Guatemala, Dr Vinicio Cerezo.

During the meeting held by the presidents-elect of Honduras and Guatemala, Vinicio Cerezo proposed to Azcona del Hoyo that during their administrations they work for the creation of a Central American parliament that would be a permanent forum for discussing Central America's political and economic problems. The future president of Guatemala yesterday told the news media all about his meeting with Honduran President-elect Jose Azcona del Hoyo yesterday at 1700 at Toncontin International Airport.

[Cerezo] I must tell you that I am leaving with a very favorable impression about the disposition that President-elect Azcona has to adequately cooperate with Guatemala in order to strengthen bilateraland multilateral relations in Central America.

We have not reached the conclusion that our main goal will be to improve Honduran-Guatemalan relations, of course, but to work jointly to promote peace and democratization in the region.

[Mercado] Regarding the role that the Contadora Group plays to promote peace in Central America and his discussions with Azcona del Hoyo, Cerezo said:

[Cerezo] We are going to work for the reactivation of the Contadora process, but I have also spoken to President Azcona about the possibility of creating a Central American parliament in order to have a forum for discussing Central American economic and political problems.

[Mercado] The Guatemalan leader was also asked how he plans to resolve Guatemala's foreign debt problem. He said:

[Cerezo] We are sure that there will be conditions for negotiating the foreign debt bilaterally. We are going to support a multilateral position.

[Mercado] This is what Vinicio Cerezo yesterday told newsmen at Toncontin International Airport after having met with Honduran President-elect Jose Azcona del Hoyo. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA 'PLEASED' OVER VISIT BY GUATEMALA'S CEREZO

PA161536 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Yesterday, Guatemalan President-elect Vinicio Cerezo met with President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, with whom he discussed the efforts to consolidate peace and to promote a dialogue in the Central American region. Cerezo, who arrived from Costa Rica, remained in Managua for 4 hours during which he met with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega and with the leaders of the Social Christian Party. The future president said that the meeting with Commander Ortega was motivated by the desire to seriously work for the consolidation of peace in Central America. He added: We want to show that in foreign policy our first priority is Central America and good relations with the region's countries. President Daniel Ortega said that he was pleased by Guatemalan President-elect Vinicio Cerezo's visit to Managua. After meeting with Cerezo, the companero president said:

[Begin recording] I want to refer to the visit that Guatemalan President-elect Vinicio Cerezo has just made to our country. We want to express our satisfaction over the visit.

It gave us an opportunity to exchange viewpoints and opinions on the Central American situation. The most important thing is that we found a common denominator between Mr Cerezo's position and the position of Nicaragua. It is a fact that we are concerned about regional problems, we are interested in finding a political solution for those problems, we want the Central American countries to be truly interested in the solution to those problems, we want the Central American countries to be the ones involved in a more direct dialogue and a more direct action to find a solution to those problems, and, as it is logical, we are against a policy of force as Mr Cerezo stated to journalists here. We view with enthusiasm the ideas and proposals on various topics that Mr Cerezo has expressed in favor of the integration of the Central American peoples. [end recording]

CARLOS NUNEZ INTERVIEWED BY MEXICAN PAPER

Part I

PA131317 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 5 Dec 85 p 5

[Part I of two-part interview with Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the National Assembly of Nicaragua, by Estela Vaylon and Ruben Montedonico, in Mexico City; date not given]

[Text] [Question] According to information from the Cartagena meeting, the mechanisms that were hindering Contadora have disappeared. What is your comment on this?

[Nunez] Indeed, the press has published news to the effect that those issues hindering Contadora's actions have disappeared. From our point of view, this would be accurate if, after Mexico delivered a proposed resolution on the Central American case to the United Nations, and after the other member countries of the Contadora Group attempted to withdraw and modify that proposal, they had now agreed to retain the original version.

Even if that had been true, I believe that it would not resolve Contadora's main problem, because several Central American countries, Nicaragua among them, have objections to that document. In the specific case of the situation within the United Nations, as far as my country is concerned, it has demanded a specific statement, a clear and precise condemnation of the U.S. Administration, Congress included, for its excalation of aggression against Nicaragua. In this regard, no UN or OAS resolution can avoid dealing with that reality.

According to the information on the Cartagena meeting, then, it is possible that the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Support Group have agreed on uniform criteria regarding the presentation of the resolution at the United Nations, and even on adding some questions presented by the Central American countries. We are waiting to see what is added to this proposed resolution and whether Nicaragua's points of view are included.

Of course, it can be said that Contadora has been disentangled. However, what cannot be said here is that as a result, Contadora's peace efforts in Central America have been disentangled, until a commitment by the United States not to attack the area is added, either to that resolution, to other resolutions from international organizations, or to the Contadora document itself. Only when that happens could it be said that the mechanism has been disentangled.

At this point in the negotiations process, it is necessary for the Contadora Group to look around to identify the ones who are hindering its efforts, and, consequently, to demand that the United States sign an additional political pledge to respect the agreements reached by the group and the area. If, on the contrary, the U.S. Administration persists in its refusal to agree to such a commitment, it will then be obvious that it is revealing a tendency to resort to different alternatives, such as the military.

During the Contadora peace process, our country has not been inclined to make constant amendments to the drafts of the Contadora document; however, because of the results of the various modifications made to the document, we believe that several elements have been introduced that change the direction and content of the original proposal. It is at that point that we stressed the points that seem basic to us, in order to guarantee a true process.

Objectively, in the Contadora Document the procedure to be followed to verify compliance with the agreements should be established, so that it can be enforced in the event that one or more of those who signed the agreements or a country outside the area violates the agreements.

[Question] Is Nicaragua asking, in that case, for the chapter on verification to be more specific?

[Nunez] We believe that it is not enough to make a statement or add a vague chapter on verification. We want a specific and clear statement as to what organizations will be involved, in the event that such violations occur.

Here, it is necessary to point out that the process of modification to which the various proposals have been subjected have generated several contradictions. The method adopted to verify the weapons capacity of the Central American countries, and I would say specifically in Nicaragua's case, is actually superfluous, because any army, regardless of how small its intelligence service may be, knows quite well its neighbors' potential. Nevertheless, the procedures for control are detailed there very clearly, with a criteria different from that applied for the verification of treaties.

The contradictions do not stop there; they also encompass the subject of national reconciliation. What is national reconciliation? The United States is recommending that some Central American governments not establish any type of dialogue to resolve the political, economic, and social problems they are facing internally. However, at the same time it establishes as a basic condition on Nicaragua that we sit down and hold a dialogue with the Somozist criminals, who have no valid internal political representation in the country.

The counterrevolution is simply a force financed, armed, and trained by the United States. Were this not the case, we would have defeated them years ago.

Therefore, when national reconciliation is mentioned in the Contadora document, we have interjected the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of our country. That is, Nicaragua's respect for the internal regimes of the other countries does not allow it to determine from the outside, even with a treaty, what Honduras, El Salvador, or Guatemala should do with their own problems. We believe that this subject, as well as the subject of the military advisers or the military maneuvers and the verification of the treaties, are complex matters, regarding which the Contadora document should clearly define the procedures to be followed.

For instance, the Contadora document deals exclusively with the subject of military maneuvers when they involve extra-regional forces. We believe that now a more specific formula should be adopted to encompass the possibility of joint military maneuvers between armies of different countries in the same area.

Now there is another new element that also needs to be considered with respect to the arms race. We thought that when this subject was first discussed, the idea was to freeze purchases of war materiel by the nations of the area. However, while Contadora has been leaving for last the discussion of whether or not to add to the document procedures to verify and control arms, the U.S. Administration, through its Congress, approved new funds for the counterrevolution. This gives that force the special status of a modern army that is acting illegally in Central American territory against a nation of that territory, using larger and better land, air, and marine equipment.

Considering this, what is the use of planning a discussion on the matter of security and disarmament, or military maneuvers, when in practice, while Contadora is seeking a true possibility of avoiding war in Central America, the U.S. Government has not only given its approval to the various drafts of those chapters, but also involved its own Congress in the increase of aid for the counterrevolution?

Therefore, we go beyond the military maneuvers and the security plan to point out that if we are going to analyze the possibility of a Contadora document, as we have done, a by-product of this should be the concrete demand that the United States stop its aggression against Nicaragua. Otherwise, the Contadora document would not be at all valid.

We are willing to reduce arms provided we are equal to the other Central American nations. What we are not willing to do, what we have no intention of doing is signing documents that will be just dead letters, or just so much paper. We want true agreements.

Part II

PA131328 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 6 Dec 85 p 15

[Part II of two-part interview with Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the National Assembly of Nicaragua, by Estela Vaylon and Ruben Montedonico, in Mexico City; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Within the framework of the psychological war unleashed from Washington, one of the things Secretary Shultz declared during his 9-hour visit to Cartagena was that Nicaragua had supplied arms to M-19 [19 April Movement] for the assault on the Colombian Justice Palace. What are your comments?

[Nunez] These types of campaigns, lies, and defamations are the result of the U.S.' policy of aggression towards Nicaragua, used in desperation against the revolutionary regime. We should not be surprised at these types of campaigns. In this particular case, it seems to us that the secretary overstepped his authority, assuming unauthorized responsibilities. The government of Nicaragua maintains regular, direct, and close relations with the government of President Belisario Betancur. We believe that if that government had anything to clear up with ours, any type of doubt, it would have presented it through channels it has available for these and other cases. I assume that Mr Shultz continues to be an official, a secretary of state of the U.S. Government, and that is not up to him to play the part of a spokesman in matters that do not concern him.

However, one has to understand him. The diatribe is a consequence of the desperation felt by the United States when it sees that despite all the suuport it has given the counterrevolutionaries, they have been unable to defeat us. On the other hand, but in the same context, this type of statement is one of the fictitious pretexts to justify a military intervention in our fatherland.

[Question] It has been said that Nicaragua sent a low-level delegation to the OAS meeting. Why is this?

[Nunez] In no way do we believe that our companero Bendana, who heads our Cartagena delegation, is a low-level official; he is the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, and in that position he has full knowledge of and identification with Nicaragua's stance on foreign policy. On the other hand, the difficult situation in the region and in Nicaragua itself makes it necessary for many of our foreign affairs officials to carry out business with other organizations, other forums, or other countries.

This is the very reason why our companera and Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga travelled to Cartagena to join the discussions of the OAS and also Contadora, and why she has been present at other forums and at the very United Nations, expounding Nicaragua's principles in this area.

[Question] Considering the latest news, do you believe that there could be a change in the U.S. Administration with the departure of Robert McFarlane from the National Security Council?

[Nunez] I don't believe so. U.S. policy for the region is clearly defined and one cannot think that changing one single official will change strategy. The United States has corrected the statements of many of its officials to the effect that their final objective is to eliminate the revolutionary regime in Nicaragua.

[Question] And regarding police assistance to the region which the U.S. Congress is said to be voting on?

[Nunez] The least important thing is what name they give these alloccations. What one has to observe is the route these humanitarian contributions, as the Reagn administration likes to call them, take to reach Central America. Knowing who administers them, one can rapidly determine what they will be used for.

This falls within the sort of crusade that President Reagan and his government have begun to decide to what country that adjective of terrorist regime is to be applied. In another area, but with the same methodology, they want to decide which is a democratic government and which is not.

We are given the nickname of terrorists, and they demand that, for us to stop being terrorists, we sit down and talk with those who used to murder us.

With this same logic, the Americans determine democracies and nondemocracies: For example they call the Salvadoran regime of Napoleon Duarte a democracy, which drops children to their death from Air Force helicopters for the purpose of terrorizing and teaching a lesson to the people who do not like him. Or, a case nearer to home and more obvious, is Honduras, where the continuity candidate, Suazo Cordova [name as published], won the elections with less votes than his main opponent. This is what the Americans call a democratic process.

The same thing happened with Mr George Bush who, when visiting the Philippines and Chile, saluted Ferdinand Marcos and Augusto Pinochet as champions of democracy and of the struggle against communism.

In any case, we are preparing for any eventuality. As for the psychological warfare, we respond by opening the way for a flow of the nationalistic, anti-imperialist, and revolutionary sentiments of the great majority of our people. This is only a verbal war, but we are also prepared to repel any aggression with our defenses, which are made up of Sandinist People's Army and Ministry of Interior troops, supported by a mobilized and armed people, which are kept on permanent alert.

[Question] What is the present status of the counterrevolutionary clashes?

[Nunez] The situation has effectively improved for our side; so much so that, contrary to many predictions, we have released the first group of youths who completed the 2 years of military service. During 1985, we have struck strategic blows against the counterrevolutionary forces that now operate almost exclusively on the northern border. We think that while one cannot anticipate events in this field, during 1986 these actions will take the form of annihilating the enemy. For the time being, for this next cotton, coffee, tobacco, and sugar harvest, the economic sabotage plans of the counterrevolution were reduced to a minimum.

[Question] What field of public freedom does the present state of emergency impinge upon?

[Nunez] Please, let me first explain something. When one says state of emergency, and perhaps because of the way public opinion has been influenced by similar terms in South American countries, one thinks of the restriction of individual freedoms. In the case of Nicaragua, what it means is that the state is provided with all the legal instruments to defend the people from attacks by the counterrevolution and possible eruptions of subversion that are planned mainly in our cities. Under no circumstance should the state of emergency for which we have called be associated with curfews, martial law, illegal detentions or restrictions on the movement or expression of individuals or legally established groups. Anyone with any doubt of what I say has only to visit our country and try to detect in daily life whether anyone is individually or collectively affected by this.

Nor does this affect the National Assembly process for drafting the first constitution, which we will have to present by the end of next year, in accordance with our promise to the people.

To this end, we are promoting the widest possible consultations with the various sectors that make up our society, in order to incorporate into this text the real aspirations of a better standard of living demanded of us by our people.

EXTRADITION OF FORMER OFFICIAL FROM SPAIN SOUGHT

AU170904 Paris AFP in English 0859 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Madrid, Dec 17 (AFP) -- Cuba has asked Spain to extradite Manuel Antonio Sanchez Perez, an exile whom four members of the Cuban Embassy staff tried to kidnap here on Friday, the daily EL PAIS reported today. The four, who included Cuban Embassy Vice-Consul Angel Alberto Leon Cervantes, were deported on Saturday.

The extradition request was given to the Spanish ambassador in Havana and repeated Cuban claims that Mr Sanchez Perez, a former high ranking official, had tried to embezzle 499,000 dollars of Cuban Government funds, EL PAIS reported. Mr Sanchez Perez, 41, asked for political asylum in Spain on November 18.

CASTRO SPEAKS AT FILM FESTIVAL CLOSING CEREMONY

FL161348 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz made the closing remarks at the Seventh International New Latin American Film Festival, which has ended after 14 days in Havana and during which 400 films were shown at various movie theaters. Earlier the Coral Awards were conferred in several film categories. Fidel spoke about how Latin American cinema has been a victim of imperialist rule for many years. He noted the need to get to know better African cinema and that of each country of our continent.

[Begin Castro recording] Allow me to tell you that what we have seen during this film festival is so encouraging, so stimulating, that more than ever our belief is confirmed that we will not be culturally colonized forever, we will not be dependent forever, we will not be exploited forever, and that some day, [applause] sooner rather than later, our time for freedom will come. Thank you very much. [applause] [end recording]

Praises Latin Efforts

FL161802 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Referring to what has transpired since the last film festival, our commander in chief underscored this year's achievements as very encouraging and stimulating. He explained that it had been suggested that the festival be expanded to include television and video next year. He also referred to the creation of a school for Latin American and Caribbean students on film making and later on could include students from Africa and other Third World countries, an effort we would support according to our possibilities, he said.

After mentioning that he considered himself one of the people charmed by the quality of the new Latin American cinema, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro underscored the great interest shown by our people in the festival. He also referred to the influence exercised by U.S. transnationals aimed at preventing the Latin American people from seeing their countries' film productions. He mentioned as a matter of concern that the colonizing influence of imperialism encourages a large number of Latin American youths to be more familiar with phantom characters than with heroes of independence. Fidel highlighted the festival's impact and the massive support of the people, who were very interested in the content of films.

After indicating his strong interest in Latin American films, in the strategies of the men making up the majority of the region's countries, Fidel denounced the fact that the transnationals poison not only rivers but also human minds with the films they produce. The commander in chief asserted that our continent's film industry was falling into a total decadence. He said: We do not realize to what extent we are being culturally colonized, mystified, corrupted. How can we speak of freedom, economic, political, technical, and cultural independence, if the communication media is in the hands of those who control, oppress, and exploit us? asked Fidel, who immediately underscored the growing improvement in the quality of Latin American films.

Fidel explained at the closing ceremony of the festival that these events constitute part of our countries' struggle for survival and liberation, which has cultural support in the economic and political battle we are waging. All the democratic and progressive forces should support it, and we need to make the politicians aware of the need for their help in this area because of the impact it has on our peoples. Fidel said it is necessary to ask for the help of international organizations to increase the funds of the new Latin American film industry, which already has $100,000, and to help in its dissemination, which would solve the problem of a shortage of filming materials.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said the success of the film festival was due to the quality of those who participated in it and to the material presented for consideration. He mentioned the meeting of Latin American and African film makers, who have common ideas and problems. Fidel said the struggle of Latin American film makers is a true struggle of national liberation which needs international cooperation and public opinion's awareness. This new Latin American film festival shows that the battle can be won if we win moral support in this struggle, the commander in chief said, asserting that the event stimulated an exchange of ideas in a spirit of common struggle.

During last night's closing ceremony, Mexico's Jorge Sanchez handed Fidel a document signed by the members of the Latin American film makers committee. The document expresses gratitude to our commander in chief and to all Cubans for their solidarity, encouragement, and affection toward new Latin American cinema. Fidel was selected as honorary member of the recently created New Latin American Film Foundation.

Further Remarks

FL162018 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night made the closing remarks at the Seventh International New Latin American Film Festival during a ceremony at Havana's Karl Marx Theater. Fidel referred to the new Latin American cinema's historic task and denounced the alienating work of film transnationals, with specific examples.

[Begin Castro recording] When film or television directors go to any part of the world in search of documentaries and films, what do they find? Usually trash, poison! There is not enough good material to fill all the spaces of movie theaters and television. This is what happens to us in our efforts to select the best of films everywhere, in socialist countries, Western countries, even in the United States, when we find a good movie and we can obtain it. As you know, this is banned. The Yankees forbid you from watching Latin American films, and the Yankees forbid us from watching U.S. films. All of us are forbidden something. They forbid us as punishment, and heavens knows why they forbid you from watching Latin American films. [applause] [end recording]

BAHAMAS

ALL ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS FACE DEPORTATION

FL131654 Bridgetown CANA in English 1635 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Nassau, Dec 13, CANA -- The Bahamas Government says it will deport illegal aliens found in the country. The statement followed the expiration of an amnesty offer to illegal immigrants to register with the Immigration Department to facilitate their orderly departure from the country.

Most of foreigners here are Haitian and the government said only 9,392 Haitians out of an estimated 40,000 had taken advantage of the 11-week offer which ended November 22. The administration says all illegal immigrants will now be deported and this would bar their return to the Bahamas. The ministry said last September that all illegal Haitain immigrants, who do not qualify for immigration status under a recent treaty between Nassau and Port au Prince, were required to leave voluntarily after having registered with the Immigration Department. The Bahamas administration has promised under the treaty to assist in the recruitment of Haitians who wish to immigrate to the Bahamas to work in certain categories.

DOMINICA

CHARLES WIRES CONGRATULATIONS TO GUYANA'S HOYTE

FL132130 Bridgetown CANA in English 2102 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Dec 13, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has sent a congratulatory message to President Desmond Hoyte of Guyana on his overwhelming victory in general elections last Monday.

The message which was among the first to arrive in Georgetown this afternoon read: Congratulations on your overwhelming victory at the polls. From telegrams that I have received from institutions in Guyana, I appear to have been misquoted once again by the media. I wish you success during your term of office and continued good relationships between our two countries.

Several organisations here had sent cables to Charles protesting her interference in Guyana affairs after the media in Georgetown claimed she described the elections as fraudulent. The Dominica prime minister had merely questioned why Guyana had refused to allow foreign observers to monitor the poll.

Opposition parties in Guyana have charged that the elections, in which Hoyte's Peoples National Congress (PNC) won 42 of the 53 seats, were rigged. The government has rejected the allegation.

JAMAICA

SEAGA SAYS ELECTIONS NOT DELIBERATELY DELAYED

FL131725 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Edward Seaga has refuted allegations that the government was deliberately delaying local government elections. Mr Seaga, who was addressing Saint Elizabeth and Manchester Paris councils in Mandelville yesterday, noted that unless the program of work on electoral divisions was completed elections could not be held.

HOYTE VIEWS PRIORITIES OF NEW GOVERNMENT

FL162308 Bridgetown CANA in English 2226 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 16 , CANA -- Guyana's President Desmond Hoyte has listed rehabilitation of business plants, machinery, and equipment among his government's priorities.

Addressing a victory rally in Georgetown last night, the London-trained lawyer said the need to upgrade infrastructure was very urgent and vital. He also told a crowd estimated at between 12,000 and 15,000 that the immediate task of the government was to put the country on a strong institutional basis.

Hoyte, who took over last August when President Forbes Burnham died and led the Peoples National Congress (PNC) to victory in the December 9 general election, underscored the need for beefing up Guyana's troubled economy. He linked economic progress to discipline, warning state-paid workers that there was no room for arrogance, being discourteous, [words indistinct]. Guyana is poised for a great movement forward, he told the rally, [words indistinct] also to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the PNC in government.

On the government's plans, he said: The immediate task of the government is to put the country on a strong institutional basis, ensuring that we put in place or strengthen as need be our systems, our procedures, and our rules. We must ensure that there are clear lines of authority, he added, and proper [word indistinct], so that as we proceed with the various tasks of nation-building, we proceed within a framework of due regularity.

President Hoyte warned that slackness would not be tolerated in the government system. We will not have casual behaviour. We will not have irregularity he told [words indistinct].

PRIME MINISTER REMARKS AT SWEARING IN CEREMONY

FL141616 Bridgetown CANA in English 1607 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Gerogetown, Guyana, Dec 14, CANA -- Hamilton Green, 51, sworn in last night as Guyana's prime minister following general elections Monday, has pledged the remainder of his life to making Guyana and the world a better place to live in.

As I have done over the past years, I will work towards the creation of the new socialist society, in which our young people in particular will have the opportunity to develop to their optimum their talents and skills to the benefit of Guyana and the Caribbean and to help make this world a better place, said Green, who first became prime minister last August when his predecessor Desmond Hoyte was elevated to the presidency on the sudden death of Forbes Burnham.

JAGAN CALLS FOR STRIKE 'TO BRING DOWN GOVERNMENT'

FL162224 Bridgetown CANA in English 2134 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Summary from poor reception] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 16, CANA -- Opposition-backed sugar workers went on strike today in response to a call for strikes and demonstrations to protest the 9 December general elections. Marxist People's Progressive Party (PPP) leader Dr Cheddi Jagan told a five-party political meeting last Friday night that he was going to call for strikes and demonstrations to bring down the government.

The ruling Peoples National Congress (PNC) of President Desmond Hoyte won the elections amid allegations of widespread fraud. The PNC won 42 seats and the PPP won eight seats in a 53-member National Assembly. Hoyte, dismissing charges of rigging, told a victory rally last night that he would not tolerate any attempt to disrupt the peace and create unrest.

The Guyana Sugar Corporation, Guysuco, in its statement said no indication from the Guyana Agricultural Workers Union, GAWU, had been received about any existing dispute and the corporation had to ask the reasons for actions taken at a time when weather conditions are fairly satisfactory and when workers can in fact earn more money. The corporation said it intended to continue grinding operations to meet its market demands and to achieve benefits for all workers of the corporation. Neither PPP or GAWU officials were immediately available for comment.

At the weekend meeting, Japan also urged rice growers and other state employees to take action that would hurt the government. The PPP and the Working Peoples Alliance (WPA) joined in an alliance aimed at forcing the downfall of the PNC.

GEORGETOWN CITY COUNCIL ELECTS MAYOR, DEPUTY

FL1141554 Bridgetown CANA in English 1503 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Georgetown -- Guyana's capital, Georgetown, will have a new mayor from next year -- Robroy Whyte -- who was elected at a meeting of the city council yesterday. The new deputy mayor is Lucille Cox-David. The term of office of the new officers will begin on January 1. Whyte was deputy mayor from 1984.

GRANT OBTAINED FOR FERRY SYSTEM WITH SURINAME

FL131359 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Guyana and Suriname have obtained a $10.6 million grant from the European Commission [EEC] to develop a ferry system between the two nations. At present, motor launches are used to transport passengers and cargo between the two countries. Those vessels are considered unsafe in heavy seas.